COMPENY OF MUSIC—" Mefistotele."

BJOU OPERA HOUSE—" Lawn Tenuis."

BOOKLYN PARK THEATRE—2—" Marble Heart;" 8-

"DALY'S THEATRE—2 and S—" Needles and Pina."
HAVERLY'S PICTURE AND S—2 and S—" Enchantment."
HAVERLY'S PICTURE THEATRE—" Otherlo."
HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and S—" Prince
Aching." Achmed."
Achmed."
PARK theatre—" foe L. gion of Honor."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—" The Railroad STANDARD THEATRE—" Sharps and Fiats,"
UMON SQUARE THEATRE—" Daniel Rechas."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" The GRUYDOT"

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CHURCH OF INSCIPLES OF CURIST—Lecture.
MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—COMETH.
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Theiness Souces

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONTIENSED MILI

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ovel by Walter B sant and James Ricz, "The Chaper Fig. 4," in Andrews a American Queen. Indigestion, Dyspersia, nervous prostration,

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The police but at New-Pallas, Ireland, has been erected under a guard of soldiers. M. de Lesseps says that the cooperation of England alone will make the Panama Canal a fact. == Laycock and Haplan have arranged for a scutting match January 17. ____ A vote of confidence in the Government was passed yesterday in the It dian Chamber of Deputies, ==== There have been many height of its power, the tax levy was but simply an increase in the facilities of disasters to shipping in consequence of the see \$28,607,009; for this year it is not quite half commercial intercourse with this country. The breaking up in the Volga.

pleted his forthcoming message, ____ I we treaties have been made with China; one to check C linese immigration and the other to give Chana greater commercial privileges, The Parent Office report shows that 12.584 patents were granted during the fiscal ' year. = General F. A. Walker states that the work of making a census is complete, and urges the speedy publication of the report, ____ A scout has been sent to Sitting Bull's camp to convey to him the Gover ment's last terms of peace, === The electoral colleges of New-York, Onio and Maine assem bied yesterday, - Congressman E. W. Farr, of New-Hampshire, died yesterday, === Secretary Thompson, of the Navy Department, in his annual report will favor the granting of subsidies to steamship companies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- An enormous increase has been made in the city expenditures in the last twenty years ; the Senate Committee continued its inquiries vesterday, Leighton, the mulattomurderer, testified in his own defence. == The annual dinner of St. Andrew's Society was eaten at Delmonico's. = A woman was arrested in Brooklyn on the charge of having five husbands. ==== Arrangements were made in this city for extending certain ratiroads in the West, : Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 87.21 cents. Stocks only moderately active, but lower, and closing weak.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with occasional light rain or snow. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 35°; lowest, 29°; average,

The "reformer" who resorts to anonymous letters or doctored figures does more to belo the sinecurists and tax-eaters than they could do themselves.

The party that hoped and fought and forged for the Presidency, with all that the word implies, will concentrate itself next Saturday night, in Congressional caucus, upon the office of Postmaster of the House of Representatives. It's very little, and will not last long, but it's all there is left.

The new Pardee Hall, rebuilt by the generosity of its founder, was dedicated yesterday with pleasant ceremonies, and in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Among the visitors were President Hayes, General Sherman, Secretary Ramsey and Postmaster-General Maynard, all of whom spoke.

That cheery De Lesseps says be has greater confidence in the Panama Canal than he had in the Suez Canal. "The Atlantic and Pacific "breezes," he declares, "will make it the "healthrest region in the world." It will be vastly changed then from the time when every sleeper laid in the Panama Railroad represented a dead laborer. If those be the assuaging influences of a canal, no community should be without one.

I The Senate Committee which will meet today in this city to investigate alleged abuses in insane asylums, can do much for perhaps better chance of winning. To this end the rethe most helpless class of bumanity by a form of the service is agitated, and one prothorough and fearless inquiry into these institutions. Many of the abuses which Dr. William A. Hammond indicates in a talk reported tenure permanent, or forbid removals except for

deal upon the zeal with which this Committee searches for the truth, and the courage with which it tells it.

The Patent Office did a large and profitable business during the last fiscal year. More than 20,000 applications were received, more than 12,000 patents granted, and there was a net revenue to the Government, over all expenses, of nearly \$200,000. So the appleparer that won't peel, and the abortive flytrap, and the perpetual motion machine that is perpetual in everything but motion, and all the thousand other short-lived products of Yankee inventive genius that appear every year in Washington have their uses. They do no barm to the useful inventions, and they help Uncle Sam a very little with his annual bills.

General Walker's annual report shows that the work of the census has been pushed forward with great energy, and is near completion. Only seven enumeration districts out of more than 31,000 are now unrepresented in the returns. In three weeks the Census Office will be able to present complete returns of the population of the United States. The special investigations, also, respecting wealth, debt, and taxation, statistics of the Indian tribes, churches, schools and libraries, etc., have made such progress that their success is assured. Lastly, the work of paying the enumerators has been done so systematically that 28,000 out of the 31,000 accounts have already been settled. It is doubtful whether this great work was ever kept so well in hand. General Walker certainly can congratulate himself-which he omitted to do in his report -upon the success of his administration.

It is difficult to understand why only one of the great through lines to the West is ready to accept the proposition of the Emigration Commissioners that all their business in connection with the immigrants shall be done through licensed agents at Castle Garden. The system of paying a commission for all immigrants brought to their offices is of no beneffit to the poor immigrants, who pay the full fare, and at the same time run a much greater risk than necessary of being swindled by the har; ies of Castle Garden. It will be strange if there is not also an increased danger of such crimes and outrages as the abduction of a German girl the other day, of which one secondrel has been convicted, and for which another, of the same sex with the victim, is soon to be tried. There is a question of humanity, not to say of morals, here, which ought to be heeded.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN CITY AFFAIRS. Taxpayers are apt to feel once a year at least, when they get their tax bills, that New-York is a costly place to live in. They sometimes ask, in a vague, uncertain way, why the city expenses are not cut down. But how many of them know that those expenses have been nearly tripled in twenty years? Progress in population since 1860 has been by slow steps; advance in extravagance has been by enormens strides. In 1860 New-York numbered 813,669 souls, and spent \$10,140,358. This year t numbers 1,206,577 souls, and it spends \$28,167,992.

The sto y of this reckless match toward ruin is told elsewhere. Men who profit by waste of public money have a way of laying the blame on the Tweed Ring. It is true Tweed and his fellow-thieves left a heavy legacy of debt. But that only accounts for a part of the enormous expansion of the annual cost of the city. they were then, and if there is less stealing in have professed to fear, the concession that the De artments there is not much more the Chinese Government shell regulate economy. In 1869, when the Ring was at the American immigration into China. a midion less. That does not show much say- chief of these is embodied in the proclamation, in daily average. The Treasury, too, cannot ing from the days of colosed frauds. next year the modest heads of Departments the Chinese flag are henceforth to enter think they ought to have over \$30,000,000! American ports under the same conditions as They show no anxiety to lighten the people's vessels of the most favored nation. On August load. The Public Burdens Act has not accomplished even the little that was expected of it. Yung Wing, sent to the State Department a A pretence has been made of complying with joint note informing Mr. Evarts that the steamthe provision for reducing Department salaties ship W. Chung was about to arrive at San 10 per cent, but it is only a pretence. The Francisco, and requesting that the customs difference has been made up in other ways.

The only hope of relief is in the Beard of Estimate and Apportionment, and that hope in e past has often proved vain. That Board thus far has cut down the estimates only half a million dollars. It has yet to pass on them finally. No doubt Mr. Kelly, who seems to have the Board welt in hand, will apply the pruning-knife sharply enough to all the Departments not under Tammany control. He has been frugal with the Department of Public Works since Commissioner Campbell declined to give Tammany patronage. But unsparing reductions must be made in all the Departments to bring the appropriations within just bounds.

Mr. John H. Strahan, who may be considered an expert in such matters, told the Senate Committee which is now looking into city affairs that the Departments could be carried on efficiently for one-third of their present cost. No one expects the millennium just now; and no one ventures to hope that the Departments will be purged of politics in this generation. Until that purgetion takes place and city affairs are put on a business footing, any notion of cutting down the appropriations two-thirds is idle. But what the overburdened taxpavers of New-York have a right to expect, and what they should insist on, is that a stop shall be put imme hately to the prodigality which has almost tripled the annual outlay in twenty years; and that there shall be a resolute, intelligent effort to bring the cost of government within reasonable limits.

SOMETHING ELSA TO INVESTIGATE Speaking of the Congress which is presently the socket with an incoherent splutter, it occurs to us that, if it will not threw itself upon the investigation of the Morey forgery by which that poor innocent man, Mr. Barnum, was imposed upon, there is another direction in which subject in which the party press has just been awakened to a prefound interest; to wit, Civil Service Reform. The belief seems to be general among Democrats that the cause of Hancock and a Change, like that of Tilden and Reform which preceded it, was tremendously damaged by the opposition of the office-holding class, who, either by assessments or voluntary contributions, raised vast sums of money to assist in continuing the Republican party in power and themselves in office. It is thought that if this factor could be eliminated from a Presidential contest the Democrats would stand a much posed plan is to first divide the offices fairly

the office-seekers would not paralyze the outs as much as the withholding of contributions by the office-holders would cripple the ins.

Now Civil Service Reform being the present hobby, and investigations the best hold of the Democratic party, we suggest that Congress put itself at once upon an inquiry bearing directly upon this feature of the business. It is the belief of many Republicans that, in the matter of raising fands for campaign purposes, the advantage is rather with the party out of power than with the one in possession. And for this reason: that whereas the party in possession can only request contributions, or, as the Democrats put it, levy assessments, upon one person in each office, the opposition has an almost unlimited range for its collections in the scores of candidates for each place to be made va ant by a change of Administration. Thus while the Republican Committee has one person in a specified office who may fairly be called upon to contribute to the election of an Administration that will retain him, the opposition is hable to have a dozen or fifteen aspiran's for the place, each one of whom is expected to contribute to the expenses of his party a sum certainly as large as that subscribed by the present occupant of the position. For it scarcely need be said that in the distribution of patronage by a new Administration, one of the first things considered in the claims of applicants is the amount contributed to the expenses of the election. Herein lies the advantage of the office-seeking over the officeholding party. There are more candidates; they are hungrier; and the bid ling is higher. The question, then, with the Democratic

party is whether the proposed plan will in the long run help or hurt them. This should be the purpose of their next investigation. Let Congress appoint a committee with full power to conduct this inquiry. It may not be practicable to examine every person, in office and out, who contributed to either side to the late campaign, but the investigation could be made sufficiently extensive to furnish data for a reason bly accurate estimate. It would not be impossible, for instance, in a single town blessed with a Postmuster, a Collector of Cus tems, and an Internal Revenue Collector, to learn from the Republican Committee the amount subscribed by each, to be set in one column. It is not to be supposed that the Democratic Committee would refuse, in the interest of so important a party measure, to furnish the names of subscribers to their own party fund, which being given it would be competent for the Committee to inquire what office each subscriber aspired to. This being done, it would be an easy matter to set off in opposite columns the sums paid on the one hand by the ins to keep in, and on the other by the outs to get in; and we should have then a pretty good idea of the relative advantage of being in possession or in opposition in the matter of raising money for election expenses. If it should appear from the investigation that in the late campaign the Democrats raised more money from the men who wented to get in than the Republicans did from those who wanted to stay in, there would be no inducement for Demo rats to continue the agitation. The inquiry would ce tainly be an interesting one, and vastly more useful than any that has yet been taken up by a Demoeratic Congress.

ANOTHER SIGN FROM THE EAST.

The President's proclamation respecting Chinese commerce is practically a partial anticipation of the new commercial treaty with China. The equivalent to be given by the United States for the The fall of Tweed did not end the era of ex- privilege of regulating Chinese immigratravagance. Many scharies are as high now as tion into this country is not, as some which simply means that vessels 9 the Chinese Ministers, Chen Lan Pin and officials should be instructed to deal with the vessel and cargo precisely as they would with the vessel and cargo of any other nation in treaty relations with the United States. An exchange of letters followed, and the Wo Chung, a screw steamer of 1,000 tons burden. arrived in port before the negotiations were concluded. The customs authorities exacted a toonage tax at atien rates and a discreminating duty on the cargo, and these were paid under protest, the understanding being that they would be returned it the State Department should decide to extend to Chinese vessels the privileges usually accorded under commercial treaties. There seems to have been a grave doubt in Mr. Evarts's mind as to whether reciprecity of exemption from such duties had been established by the treaties between the two countries. He deemed it necessary, moreover, to ascertain whether American merchants were placed at any disadvantage in Chinese ports in comparison not only with other foreigners, but with the natives chemselves. The Chinese Government has given satisfactory replies. The President in his proclamation now makes ports the condition of the suspension of similar discriminating duties in ours.

sequence of this proclamation an active steam trade under the dragon flag witt spring up between China and the United States. It is obvious, nowever, that Chinese merchants will have the same facilities for doing business in New-York and San Francisco which are enjoyed by German, French or British importers, and that they will have only themselves to to blaze up briefly, flicker a little, and drop into blame if they neglect their opportunities. There is nothing in the commercial law of either country to prevent the clearance from Chinese ports of fleet after fleet of Wo Changs, manned with Chinese crews, and laden with Chinese goods consigned to Chinese importers and limit the activities of the individual. It is it can exercise its talent for investigations to in the United States. The development of the the product of the collective will of the people, an excellent purpose. It is in connection with a | trade will depend entirely upon the enterprise | and works for the common benefit. Its form of Chinese merchants. Whatever restrictions have been placed upon their commercial privileges at home bave been removed by the Imperial Government, and inasmuch as the existing treaties did not provide for the abolition of discriminating duties, the President has proclaimed a special exemption, which will no

doubt be speedily ratified in the new treaty. Every change, however slight, in the foreign hailed of late years as a sign that light was breaking in the East. It is very easy to exag gerate the importance of such incidents as the construction of a toy railroad, the discontinuance of court customs by which foreign Ambassadors were excluded from the Imperial aubetween the two parties, and then make the dience-room, or the introduction of such modern devices as the American torpedo-boat or the should not be suffered to exist. Whether plan is whether the removal of the principal in- fact in the history of the Celestial Empire dur- of the United States, in the course of a century's 1. The Princess Royal of Denmark at a recent grand

they will continue to exist depends a good | citement to political activity on the part of | ing the last twenty-five years has been the experience of free institutions, have worked change of direction in political power. The provinces have been steadily losing power, and the Pekin Cabinet has been strengthening itself at their expense. The changes in the commercial policy and customs regulations have been effected by a centralized Government which was once nerveless, but is new virile and is becoming stronger year by year. This tendency toward centralization is promoted by foreign influence, and as a natural consequence the barriers by which the ancient monarchy has been shut in are gradually disappearing. This is, in the most comprehensive sense, the real significance of Chinese progress.

A STRINGENT MONEY MARKET. Money was scarce and deat yesterday. High rates were paid by some of the best houses in the Street. In consequence, the markets were excited and feverish, with a tendency toward lower prices. In the stock market the decline was at times rapid and considerable, though at intervals remarkable strength was shown, in view of the stringency of the money market. The feeling of confidence was sustained by the expectation of large disbursements from the Treasury to-day, and it the money market does not become easier there will be general surprise and disappointment. The disbursements of the Treasury or interest will be over \$2,000,000. Some other payments from that quarter are to be expected, and \$600,000 will be payable on the Eric consols, and considerable sums on other mortgages. More than \$1,000,000 is also expected from the Assay Office for specie recently arrived. These dis bursements would naturally cause less stringency in money, at least for the time, though they have been to some extent anticipated in loans already made. But it would probably be unwise to expect continued case in the money market until after January 1.

It has been commonly believed that the supply of leanable funds in this market would be quickly replenished, in any case of need, by return of money from the interior. This belief, justified by all past experience except that of last fall, has been held by many of the most capable pankers. Nevertheless facts do not thus far give that opinion any support. Money has been lending at a premium in this market for several days, and it has been perfectly well known for a much longer period that some pressure would be telt late in November. Yet the domestic exchanges are against New-York in almost every other city. It is true the crops have moved rather tardily this season, because prices were for a long time depressed. But it seems probable that other causes have been at work, this fall and last fall, with which the financial world has not yet become fully acquainted. It is worth while to consider whether, with its many and great advantages, a metallic currency may not be found considerably less mobile than one composed wholly of paper. The mere fact that legal-tenders can be shipped from point to point at less cost than gold is not the whole of it; there is some natural disinclination, on the part of bankers and others in the interior who have accumulated gold, to part with it as readily as they would part with legal-tender reserves. How far this comparative immobility of a metallic currency may explain the phenomena witnessed last fall and now, it is yet too early to judge.

One thing is evident, that the outflow of money from this city still continues greater than the receipts of gold from abroad. This drain may at any time cease, or moderate; but unless it does, the shipments from Europe will make no important change, but, like those of late date, will be virtually loaned before they arrive to take the place of money sent into the country. The speculations in brendstuffs and cotton not only employ money, but check exports, and the drain of money to the interior is in part explained by the enormous transactions reported at all other cities, which, for the week ending on Saturday last, were the largest ever known escare reserving money from its current reinterest falling due next month. Hence, unless prices yield considerably, and a liquidation of speculations now in progress sets free a portion of the funds locked up therein, it seems reasonable to expect that the money market will not become easy again, for any length of time, until after the new year opens. Great activity in money is not a sign of disaster in legitimate business; mdeed, with all such business in a healthy condition and rapidly increasing, some degree of stringency at this senson is to be regarded as a natural and desirable result.

THE SOCIALIST EMIGRANTS.

If the expatriated Socialists who arrived here recently from Hamburg are at all wellinformed about the condition of affairs in this country, they will not make the mistake of supposing that because they have been cordially reecived by a number of the German residents of New-York there is an opening here for the propagation of their peculiar doctrines. A great deal of sympathy is felt in this country for their movement in Germany, not because its scheme for revolutionizing society is approved. but because it is a courageous protest against the iron system of government by military force which is repressing the energies of the German people and ruthlessly destroying rights which are here regarded as the secure results of centuries of progress in the path of civilization. We are not accustomed in America to seeing the continuance of these exemptions in their newspapers suppressed for advocating ideas antagonistic to those of the men who run the Government, or to seeing good citizens taken It would be premature to assume that in con- to jail for making a grimace at the picture of a Cabinet Minister in a shop window. These things occurring in Germany naturally excite admiration for the men who denounce and resist them, and we do not inquire very closely about the kind of system such men purpose to set up if they can overturn the existing form of authority.

Our Socialist guests will fall into a grave error, however, if they imagine there is a call for them to continue on American soil the agitation they have bravely began in the Old World. Government in this Republic is not a repressive force to curb the intelligence and administration may not come up to the ideal standard of philosophers, but it is a pretty good institution, and the American people are content with it. The Socialist exiles will dewell to spend a year or two getting familiar with its structure, history and operations be fore they begin to denounce it, as some of their brethren who have preceded them have done. This is a tree country, and they can or domestic policy of the Chinese has been print or declaim whatever theories they may entertain if they can pay a printer or hire a hall; but they will show good sense if they drop their peculiar notions about upsetting society and modestly fall into the ranks of the great army of industrious, independent, self-governing American citizens. They cannot teach the public on this side of the Atlantic any valuable lessons about labor, politics or government. in our local columns are notorious, and cause. The first question that arises as to this Greek-letter series of gunboats. The central They may reasonably suppose that the people

It is announced that the scheme for converting Madison Square Garden into a grand Museum, Baznar, and Opera House, or Concert Room, for P T. Barnum, has been abandoned. In some papers i is said that this is on account of Mr. Barnum's illness. This is not probable. The illness or even the death of any person no longer greatly affects commercial or industrial enterprises of the first importance in this city. It would be difficult to select any great concern of reputation, value and prominence in this city whos prosperity need be materially affected by the death of its chief. Of what consequence to the Vanderbilt railways was the demise of the man who, more than all others, built up that great corporation ! All the original Harpers-the Cheeryble Brothers of Franklin Square-are dead, but the business which they established is conducted as quietly and amiably and successfully by their score of descendants, who call each other brothers and sisters and cousins and aunts, and some of whom laughingly point to each other as grandfathers and grandmothers already. The head and front of Macy & Co., at least its then leading spirit, died only a year ago, and after brief but honest mourning the firm enlarged its dimensions. Success is built upon something more secure than uncertain human life: and it will be found that really successful men are the first, by wise provisions, to guard those who are to follow them against the possible consequences of their demise.

The purchase of the Long Island Railroad by Austin Corbin is a transaction which the people of Long Island, from Hunter's Point to Montauk, will probably have early reason to rejoice over. It is not merely a matter of bargain and sale of a railway; it means the redemption of an important work from mismanagement which has been to the detriment of the people who mainly supported it. Mr. Corbin's name is a guarantee of future business-like management and of constant improvement in the working of the road. It will no longer be run as an adjunct to remote summer resorts which do not deserve to be called watering-places. It is safe to assume that the Boston capitalists whose money Mr. Corbin invests wish to make money out of this road; and they are business men sagacious enough to know that the branches of a railroad do not pay at the sacrifice of the main line, any more than the side-show pays in opposition to the circus to which it is attached. The main line will be run hereafter for the accommodation of the residents and farmers of Long Island, who want the quickest and cheapest route to their only natural market, the City of New-York.

There are evidences in every shop that the Christ nas buying has began atready and in earnest. The ladies have discovered that they can get through the process at this stage with comfort, and not only make their selections at their leisure, but even find the prices a tittle easier in some cases. The advantages of this method over the regulation way of pushing one's way into the stores three days before Christmas, enduring agonies of crowding and waiting, and emerging with draggled skirts and hats all awry, are obvious. And while we are on the subject of Christmas buying, we ought to mention-one peculiarly attractive field for it, where every purchase is a stimulus to art, and so may be said to have a high moral quality of its own. The Society of Decorative Art, whose rooms are at No. 34 East Nineteenth-st., has made especial efforts for the holidays, and its store of attractions is said to be great. It deserves the attention of those who want dainty Christmas gifts as well as of those who like to encourage house hold art.

An obstacle in the administration of the local laws by the police authorities is revealed by the report to Mayor Cooper of Captain Brogan in the case of "The Allen's" dance-house, which is described as being frequented by disreputable people, but, being quietly conducted, gives no trouble to the police. "Harry Hill's" is just such another. Of like character are the Sixth-ave, dives and the Twenty-seventh-st, dance-houses. Nobody doubts that they are demoralizing in tendency and ought e suppressed. But there is no law to relieve us f ese curses. When will the Legislature or Alderes pass one? No answer-not even an echo.

It is understood that the indictments in the orged Morey letter case are to be brought in Friday. The term of the Sessions Grand Jury may possibly be extended as long as Hadley is in hiding; but the likelihood is that the indictments d will be presented on the day named idle to conceal that there is some disappointment at the delay, but when it is known that this has been occasioned by Hadley's absence, the public may be satisfied. By the way, Mr. Barnum knows where Hadley is; won't he tell ?

One of the surest indications of the return of prosperity is to be found in the large investments of capital in real estate in this city. Of course, capitalists would naturally prefer this sort of security at legal interest to United States bonds, even though at a premium, but it should be remembered that much of the money now being invested is at as low a rate as 5 per cent.

Beltzhoover should jump into the Civil Service

There are no rumors yet that Barnum has sued anybody for libel anent the forged letter business. He knows better than to invite himself into Court.

Not a Democratic newspaper in the North has had the fairness to publish the exposition made by The Vicksburg Herald of the means by which Chalmers was counted in. Not one of them has had the courage to say a word against the methods which Chalmers used, and some of them have stooped so low as to defend them. This is the crowd which is discussing Civil Service Reform!

The trouble with the Democratic party is that the country is twenty-five years ahead of it, and the party is not able to catch up.

Speaker Randall is sure that his party will attend strictly to business and behave itself. He has been of that opinion at the opening of other sessions of Congress, but has been disappointed. The trouble is in controlling the hot-heads. It is possible that recent events have cooled some of them off, and that the Speaker is right this time.

If the Democrats succeed in getting their party in line on the Civil Service Reform issue, we may have some fun in 1884. Mr. Tilden may emerge from coscarity with his old remark : "If you want Reform you will find it here," and may capture the nomination. Reform is the only issue the party has which is incapable of damage. Nothing can ever make it any more absord than it is.

Wade Hampton might rise and remark that Civil ervice Reform was one of the principles of Lee and

So Mr. English paid \$27,000 for the privilege of being beaten as the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency! That's a good round sum. There are many ways of investing it where the return would seem to be larger. A man of a thrifty disposition could double the sum in a few years by attending heriff sales and bidding to property for about on

This discussion about Secretary Sherman's hotel bills is about the meanest which has disgraced journalism for a long time. Somebody will start a report next that the Secretary owes his washerwoman a month's pay, and there will be newspapers to take up the subject and solemnly discuss it.

Nothing definite yet from Forney's Empire. Has

It is noticeable that there is no Republican desire to have the Democratic party pronounced dead. Quite the contrary. The Democracy is as good an organization to beat as any other, and as long as it remains alive it is bound to be beaten. By all means let the funeral be indefinitely postponed.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. G. De La Matyr at the end of his Congressional term is going to live in Florida.

Pere Hyacinthe has begun a series of lectures or God and France." His object is to establish that without godliness there will be neither political. moral nor material greatness, nor liberty.

dinner at the Elysee wore a diadom of diameter which once was worn by the Empress Josephins, a great-grandinother. The young lady converses bull lantly and speaks French like a Parisian.

These who admire Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke's charming stories will be pleased to read Mr. Whittiers description of their author. "She is tall and disa, dark-eyed and pretty," said the poet to an acquaint.

General Grant is expected in Washington at opening of Congress. He will remain there only a few days. Most of the winter he will spend in the house which he has rented in this city. His son, Colonel Frederick Grant, will, it is ramor d. son leave the Army and engage in railroad business.

Madame Adam's (Juliette Lumper's) salon isdascribed as having an air of grave simplicity. Ing she looks, says a French writer, "like a bird in a book case." She is tall and graceful; ber face, somewhat narrowed, combines delicacy with

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has given another large sum-\$100,000-to the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. It is said to have been given with the hope that it would induce Dr. Patton to remain in Chicago, instead of accepting the call to Prinestee Seminary. Dr. Patton, however, says that he has passed his word and will positively accept the call to the Eastern institution.

Mme. Thiers was persuaded to give up her proposed journey to Spain the other day, by her sister, who declared that as they went over the Pyrenee they would be seized by bandsts who would be some they would be seized by blanking who would be say to demand a great ransom for the widow of the French President. "What if we travel incognite?" said Mme. Thers. Mile. Dosne mournfuil mentioned the newspapers, which chronicle every motion of the widow; and so the journey was given up.

The Czar has pardoned his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, whose reckless extrayagance and consequent lawaessness were the occasion of his mearceration and subsequent enia to Central Asia. There the young man has conducted himself in an exemptary manner. Greatly interested in the construction of a railway connect. ing Siberia with the western part of the Russian Empire, the Grand Duke has himself explored the respective regions and written a masterly report of the best line to be selected for the grand enterprise. The Czar, touched by his nephew's pentience, and probably moved by his mother's messant suppli-cations, is said to have granted him permission to return to St. Petersburg.

M, Oscar de L dayette, grandson of Washington's companion-in-arms, writes a pleasant letter to the Cowpens Centennial Committee, in which he says; The precious marks of affection which have been shown by the citizens of the United States to him who was a devoted servant in the cause of the War of Independence are to his descendan's of mestinable value. I have several times had occasion to make this statement, both in the name of my family and in my own, and would not repeat it in this letter were it not my desire, Mr. Chairman, to express to you once mere my personal sentiments, those of the deepest gratitude toward the American people. You may, therefore, rest assured of my lively sympathy with all that relates to the consideration and glory of your great Republic, and it is with great pleasure that I join in spirit with the object of the commit-

MUSIC.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. Mr. Rafael Joseffy played at the Metropolitan Concert Hall last evening for the first time. His presence drew together a great audience, which

manufested its delight and satisfaction in every possible way, overwhelming him with applause and recalling him time after time. Certainly the great planist has never played more brilliantly, and his selections displayed his extraordinary powers to perfection. His first numbers were Liszt's arrangement of the Spinning Song from the "Pying Dutchman" and a Taranteila by Liszt. His exquisite performance of the Spinning Song has been familiar here ever since his first concerts at Chickering Hall a year are, He played it last night with the utmost daintiness and deheacy, and the Tarantella was given with immitable brendth and dash, ver not noisily. On being recalled, he played as arrangement of his own, for the left hand alone of the Gavotte from Bach's E major violin sonata. which he made last spring when his right hand was disabled. It seemed as though mere virtuosity could go no further. Yet it was in no sense a "show piece," for the mere exhibition of mechanical dexterity. It was a perfectly legitimate transcription of Bach's composition, embodying its spirit most completely, and it was wholly free from any taint of charlacanry and humbug. The musical merit of the work was as solid as his performance of it was astounding. Later in the evening be performed Scha-mann's "Traumerei," Liszt's "La Campanella," displaying in the one faultless taste and leader sentiment, and in the other dazzling brilliancy. On being recailed he played an arrangement of one of Gottschalk's works.

Mr. Thomas had not yet returned from Cincinnati, but the orchestra did excellent work us of Mr. Dietrich. The most important selections were the "Feramors" batlet music, the selections from the third act of "Lohengrin," and the finale of Berthoven's "Promethous,"

MUSICAL NOTES. The Emma Abbout English Opera Company was

Mme. Patti has been engaged to sing at Nice for six weeks from January 12. She will be accompanied by Nicolim and Campi. The Strakosch English Opera Company continues

to sing in Philadelphia this week. "Menstofels" has been produced there with success,

GENERAL NOTES.

An injured woman in St. Louis has sued her misband for divorce on the ground that he has called her ' an old cow." Brown University menaces Providence with

he establishment of a bicycle club. There will be s John Chinaman loves the flavor of the agile

octopus. Several Celestials while fishing off Augs huge devil-fish in their nets. As it came slowly to viet on the surface of the water its arms grasped the side of the boat. With a sharp axe they succeeded in chapping off the buge feelers and thus freed their craft. Finally the whole bedy was got into the beat and the prize cov-veyed to Camatown, where it was cut into pieces and sold to various restaurants.

The apprehensions of Consul Byers regarding emigration are not shared by The San Francisco Call. It thinks there are many millions in Europe who would gladly be transported to the United States, but comparatively few will come who can raise the means to get bere. There are no gigantic corporations that are European Governments taking any measures to get rid of their surplus population. On the contract, they look unfavorably on emigration as dimenshins their material for soldiers. It also argues that the and purposes. It may feel an affection for the native land of its parents, but in all other respects it is whell American. Even the Freuch, who cling closer to their fatherland than the people of any other nation, are good Americans as against any nation but France in the sec

The work of healing the sick by prayer goes on apace at the Faith Home in Springfield, Mass. The Republican states that there have been eighteen patients at the Home during the summer, and all have gone and. it is claimed, either cured or greatly benefited. Amene the most remarkable patients of the summer was Mrs C. R. Russeil, of Montague, who was cured of several afflictions, especially of palsy, though since her retain ing again. Mrs. Clara McGraw, of Boston, was cuted of nervous disease, and after her departure was attacked with dyspepsia. She wrote to the Home asking for prayer, which was faithfully offered, and soon after she wrote that she was entirely cured, without the need medicine. One patient left the house before the Sieters of Faith thought her cured, and soon after began taking medicine, and is now dead. The bedridden Miss Lizzie O. Smith, of Willimantie Conn., who has been unable to lift her nead from the pillow for many years, stayed with Sisters Orpha and Rosa long enough to be greatly inproved, being able, when she left, to sit up in bed eref other day. The Sisters think that she might have beed made well had she used more faith, but she would oily exercise faith up to the point of improvement and seemed unable to expect the Lord to work a perfect are. No charge whatever is made for guests, the Sisters studying for protection from imposture to the spirit of the Lord, which a ways tells them whom to take. They as no modicines whatever, and regard all their cures as